

# THE BRANDON MAIL.

VOL. VII. NO. 13.

BRANDON, MAN., THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1890.

FIVE CENTS

## Furs! Furs! Furs!

### MILLER & COMPANY, THE CLOTHIERS,

Are Selling Out a Stock of FURS,  
at about

## 60c. on the DOLLAR

This is your Greatest Chance of the  
Season.

Come right along, and bring your  
Cash.

### DON'T

MISTAKE THE PLACE.

Cor. 9th Street and Rosser Ave., South Side.

COLE & SANDERS' OLD STAND.

## MILLER & CO

D. A. COLDWELL,  
BARRISTERS, &c.,  
Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada,  
Money to Loan.

D. R. DICKSON,  
DENTIST,  
Office over Fleming's Drug Store, entrance on  
Rosser Avenue.  
Amalgams standardized for Painless Extraction  
of Teeth.

S. W. MINNIE,  
D.D., C.M., University McGill, Montreal,  
Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons  
of Ontario and Manitoba.  
Office, corner of 9th Street and Rosser Avenue,  
first floor, opposite Fleming's Drug Store.  
Teeth without Pains. Office always open.

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M.D., C.M., University McGill, Montreal,  
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Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,  
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J. H. BROWNLEE, D.L.S.,  
SULPHUR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,  
Municipal Work, Bridge, Fence, &c. Specifications  
Laid out, and all kinds of work.  
Office, 9th Street, and 11th St., Brandon.

W. H. BRILLINGDALE, S.E.C. & S.E.C.E.,  
ARCHITECT,  
Office, over Northern Pacific & Man. Railway  
Station, Brandon.  
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

### LANGHAM HOTEL, RE-OPENED.

JAMES W. NEALON, Proprietor.  
Under New management and a thorough re-  
fitting throughout, with everything new,  
this Hotel has been re-opened and is now  
ready to receive guests.  
SPECIAL RATE TO COMMERCIAL MEN.  
HOT AND COLD WATER BATHS.  
The House is heated by Steam throughout.

45 BUSES MEET ALL TRAINS.

### MANITOBA DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY.

Crime Investigated, Evidence Preserved, Pro-  
perty Found and Criminals Punished.  
Business Quickly and Legally Transacted.  
J. H. POSTER, Manager.  
P.O. Box 13.

### The Merchants Bank of Canada.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$4,788,000  
RESERVE FUND, \$1,927,000  
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE  
BUSINESS Transacted.  
Deposits received and interest allowed at Four  
per Cent. per Annum.  
S. P. PRATT, Manager.

## Ocean Tickets to Europe

ALLAN WHITE STAR  
DOMINION CUNARD  
BEAVER ANCHOR

And all other Lines Sailing from Halifax,  
Portland, Boston, New York and  
Baltimore, are on Sale at C.P.R. Sta-  
tions, at very Lowest Rates.

Ask for Sailing Lists & Rates of Fares.

Great Advantages Secured by taking  
Ocean Ticket from your Local Agent.

Great Saving effected by purchasing  
Round Trip Ticket.

Berths on any Steamer engaged with  
out Charge.

Prepaid Passages arranged from any  
Point in Europe.

Apply to  
**F. C. PATERSON,**  
C.P.R. City Ticket Agent,  
BRANDON.

Or to ROBE. KERR,  
General Passenger Agent,  
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## NORMAL SCHOOL ITEMS.

The Normalists have received a treat in the coming of Mr. Wellwood. Fresh from fields fertile in school work, he brings fruits selected from the best on the branches of the trees of our American continent. This spicy information coming as it does just when the pupils are thoroughly roused and thanks to the guidance and example of their teacher, inspired with a desire to cultivate and practise the best means of presenting school work to children will be more considered by them a boon.

Students see that you grasp the whole of the work.  
"Once again." Don't fail to combine in your work three great aims in teaching, viz. to cultivate the intellectual, moral, and physical powers of the taught.

A very agreeable foot ball match, between the Central school and the Normal was played on Saturday; result, Normals 1; Central 0.

The first entertainment of the Normal School Literary society took place on Friday the following short programme had been prepared:

Chorus by the school.  
Instrumental Solo, Miss St. John.  
Reading, Mr. Dugan.  
Essay, Mr. Paynter.  
Song, The Muses, Nine of the gentlemen.  
Reading, Miss Hooper.  
Violin Solo, Miss McIntyre.  
The selections and the rendering show that if those who did not take part have as much talent as those who did, the society is destined to be a source of much pleasure and improvement to the members.

Mr. Wellwood was appointed Vice President of the society.

The committee decided that the meetings should not be open to the public except when special notice is given.

The Third Class men feel keenly. I have no doubt, the insignificance of their knowledge. They should after that rebuke from the Central school reported. Some of them are asking such questions as, Is he a B. A., an L. L. D., or is he so jealous of unpaid reporters that he wishes to crush to silence all possible rivals.

Of course this matter of his criticising the production of Critic is no affair of ours except that we would advise him not to do so too harshly with his class mates productions but lend the aid of his gigantic intellect to their improvement.

## A STUDENT.

### MCCULLOUGH WON EASILY.

There was a large attendance at the skating rink both Thursday and Friday evenings, to witness the one mile race for a gold medal and the five mile race for the championship of the province. On Thursday evening the first mentioned race took place. The entries were: McCullough, Conroy, Fish, of Winnipeg, J. Merritt, of Portage la Prairie, Sandy Fleming and E. A. Cass, of this city. Fish, Fleming and Conroy were started on the first trial, time 4:25. On Friday evening the same entries as on the previous evening were made. The ice was in good condition and everything suitable for a fair race. At the word "go" Fleming got the start and led for a few moments, Conroy then took the lead and was closely followed by Merritt and Fish. At the end of the second mile Merritt was leading, Cass dropped behind, and McCullough took it easy until the end of the third mile, when he made a spurt, taking the lead and keeping it to the finish, beating Conroy, who came second, by two laps. Merritt took 5th place, being beaten by Conroy by a lap.

McCullough's time was 19 minutes and a few seconds. It is thought by many that he will be champion of America, in time. The medals were handsome ones being imported by P. E. Durd and valued at 10 and 20 dollars respectively.

On Saturday morning they went to Brock's and had their pictures taken. They left for home on Sunday.

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## DONALD.

"Donald in the Mountains," a village on the C.P.R., in British Columbia, about 175 miles west of Calgary, is a charmingly situated place of about 500 inhabitants. Although it is a spectator it seems "down in the depths below," because of the altitude to which the Selkirk mountains around tower above, it is nevertheless at a height of 2,500 feet above the sea level. As will be readily understood it is at present wholly a C.P.R. town, being sustained in all its business enterprises by the 200 or more C.P.R. employees, and their families, who are located here, perhaps the largest number on any point of the line between Winnipeg and Vancouver. Being the end of the Western Division of the C.P.R., it is a supply depot, and has workshops on a large scale. At this point the Columbia River on which the town is built, becomes a great pleasure resort, boating, fishing, etc., affording amusement to the hundreds that may visit the place, while the mountains around abound in the larger games offering scope to the skill of the "wild hunter."

In the days of the construction, because the union of two divisions at the point, a great many wild animals were found in the place, though it is doubtful if it deserved half the bad name it received. But happily for it, those have fully disappeared, and the name is rapidly going with them. Donald is now a quiet law abiding place, and its citizens indulge in all the advantages of good society. There are in the place three excellent church buildings—Presbyterian, Episcopal and Catholic—and all newly, if not entirely, paid for; a good school with a fair attendance, a C.P.R. library fairly well stocked with good reading, Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges, and in fact most other organizations, tending to manifest character for the best, usually found in advanced places of the same size and surroundings. There is neither farming nor ranching in the vicinity, but the day is not far distant when large lumber and mining interests must have their headquarters here, as the timber and forest mining interests in the mountains around are rich with the materials for their development.

Through the kindness of Mr. Basely, at one time an acquaintance at Portage la Prairie, our reporter was shown through the C.P.R. workshops, where repairing was being actively prosecuted, through the large store room, offices, etc., admiring the small degree of pleasure and gratification. The R.R. Co. have an hospital here erected in 1885, under the charge of Dr. Richardson and the nursing of C. A. Tyrrell, which has done good service in the past, often covering 24 or more patients, and which has now under its roof a Canadian, who fill down a mountain slope 100 feet, and escaped most minor hurts with a few scratches and bruises, but the building has done its service and now loudly calls for a better one.

The business places are Cunningham, dressmaking; R. A. Kempton, a large general store; Hull Bros., of Calgary, a butcher shop, managed by J. H. Strick and Mr. Strick, of this city.

Next to the school, a second Presbyterian church, a boarding house the past three years, giving meals at 25c.

Mr. Hughes, an old steam ship cook, runs the C.P.R. boarding house in excellent form, varying his bill of fare every meal, and giving guests home like and pleasing treatment. The house too is roomy, airy and cheerful.

P. Murphy, an enthusiastic Irishman, who prides himself with being the only Irishman in the town, and who keeps the "Woodbine hotel," is the bar of the place. As a singer he is a whole concert in himself, and is always loudly cheered at every appearance.

J. H. Matheson is the barberg J. Lambert, at one time of Brandon, a carpenter.

G. Milligan is a wholesale liquor dealer, and ships east and west as far as the law allows him.

G. C. Hunt is a watchmaker.

G. H. Preswell kept the post office the past three years and a general store besides.

N. Piquette, a genial Frenchman, is another general dealer, while Manuel and Buttan, an immigrant of the name of the place, in a first class general store, and are general lumber dealers.

J. C. Steen, of the Selkirk hotel, another commodities hostelry, is one of the enterprising men of the place. He located there in 1885 in construction days, opened a store in 1884, which he continued till he fell when he sold to Mr. Kempton. In 1887 he put up the Selkirk hotel which he has run himself ever since. He is in the wholesale liquor business and in the lumbering at Revelstoke besides.

T. Forrest at one time a prominent hotel man at the Portage, recently erected the Forrest House, one of the leading institutions of the place and is running it with great satisfaction. The Cabaret hotel is another home for the traveller in the most rustic garb of the west. The place is so far the centre of six mining companies, the Cariboo Mining Co. and also of some lumbering operations, but the future cannot fail to increase the number of both, and the volume of business in every department transacted at the place.

There are six hotels in the place. Mrs. Monlon runs the Monlon House a cozy establishment in a beautiful grove. She also runs the Park hall, the only place in the town, in which entertainments can be held. Her rates are \$7.00 a week or \$1.50 per day.

The National Park hotel by Thomas Connor, is a summer house only, affording good accommodation at \$2.00 per day.

H. Ransford owns the Sanitarium, which is supplied with bathing appliances in mineral waters for ladies and gentlemen with moderate charges.

The C.P.R. Hotel is a commodious premises, farther away. Conducted on first-class principles, with charges in proportion.

The Grand View and Hot Springs hotels, though good houses, are somewhat on the hospital plan for the convenience of invalid guests. These hotels are supposed to exert a curative effect on the usual found at watering places and pleasure resorts, but aim at giving good value for their charges.

E. A. Stewart is government superintendent of the whole park. He looks after rentals, improvements, care and management, and is ably assisted by Mr. Innes.

springs that abound in the locality, that it is fast spring into note. The place itself is 4,500 feet above the sea level and some of the mountains notably Cascade are quite 10,000 more, making the altitude of the highest tip in the vicinity nearly three miles above sea level. We have not space to dwell on the external scenery at this place, but few points internally call for special remark. From Sulphur mountain, a stream of hot mineral water empties into a large basin from which some of the hotels baths are supplied to the great relief, and in short permanent cure of many invalids. Some use the water in the basin itself, but it is rather hot for general application. This water analyzed is found to consist of the following ingredients: Calcium Sulphate, Magnesium Sulphate, Calcium Chloride, Sodium Sulphate, Sodium Carbonate, Silica and organic matter.

The cave is a hollow in the side of the hill-shaped very much like an Indian tepee, with an opening at the top about, four feet in diameter. At the bottom of this cave is another basin of water 25 feet in diameter and from 3 to five feet in depth.

From the mouth of the cave to the surface of the water is a depth of 45 feet. Formerly this was ascended and descended by a long ladder, but now the hazard of the trip is fully over, some by a subterranean entrance or tunnel from the side of the hill, made in part by the output of the water, and partly by the hand of man. This tunnel is all plank, and for passengers, and will fit up with oil lamps.

The reservoir is now stoned in, as is the basin referred to above. It is supplied six apertures from the bottom and is of a temperature of about 90°, varied somewhat by the influx of surface water in rainy or snowy seasons. The air in the cave, stands at about 50° also, the whole season round. The inside of the cave is a study for geologists. It shows rock formations, periods in the age of the earth, etc., that are a study in themselves, the whole inside being lined by overhanging pieces of earth, stone, minerals, etc., of different shapes, and all encrusted by the spray from the mineral water below, presenting an appearance that is at once sublime, and suggestive to the man of thought and study.

The water contains traces of 8 minerals crossing which a stream of cold water becomes warm. This is the generally accepted theory for the warmth and mineral qualities of the water in both basins.

The government has erected rustic buildings here for the convenience of bathers, visitors and others and the whole is under the charge of Mr. G. B. Moir, a gentleman who takes a deep pleasure in interesting visitors in every way in his power. It will pay the invalid, the searcher after the curious, or the man in quest of knowledge to visit Band and call on Mr. Moir.

Some of the business men are as below:

Peter Ross, druggist, in charge of Dawson, Bole & Co's store.

E. L. Smith & Co. 3 years in the hardware and building branches at Anthracite and Canmore.

J. H. McNulty, general merchant.

Mrs. Reid, dressmaker.

L. C. Fisher has run a general store for four years, and is succeeding, but thinks the C.P.R. are not giving the place the encouragement it should have.

Hugh Armour is manager for Hull Bros., of Calgary, in a large butchering business. They buy most of their cattle from the ranchers around Calgary.

A. Laurendeau is a flour and feed dealer and baker.

Geo. Hannan keeps a fruit and stationery business.

Mr. Keating keeps a lumber yard. There are besides blacksmiths, carpenters and generally the requisites of a small town.

PROFESSORIAL.

Mr. Gilman, is the very popular school teacher.

There are four churches, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist and Catholic and a resident clergyman.

Dr. Brett is medical director of the Sanitarium Hotel and is a gentleman of medical and political note. He is getting on as an assistant from Winnipeg.

T. A. McQueen has been for some months the obliging post master of the place. He is shortly to open in stationery and fancy goods. He is the successor of R. B. C. O'Donoghue at one time a prominent railway man in Bruce, Ont.

HOTELS.

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## Bonanza!

### STROME FOR BARGAINS

### BIG ARRIVALS AT THE LEADING HOUSE

COR. 9TH STREET & ROSSER AVENUE.

\$8,000 Worth of NEW CLOTHING.

\$1,500 Worth of Fine Stylish HATS and Caps.

\$2,000 Worth of SHIRTS, COLLARS and TIES.

4 Cases of NEW DRESS GOODS, Quality, Styles and Designs unsurpassed in the Dominion.

Large Line of Figured and Broadened SATTEENS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, and LAWNS. Our Stock, 8 Ayles and Quality of the better lines has never been surpassed in the City of Brandon.

STROME IS NEVER LEFT IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

We claim to have the CHOICEST STOCK OF SEASONABLE GOODS in the City.

A Great Drive in COTTON HOSTELRY. You would actually think they were stolen, we did not steal them, and we are not responsible for what others do.

50 doz. of the above Line, HOSTELRY.

Who wants CARPETS can get them at Cost, at the Leading House. We are giving up the Carpet Business to make room for other lines.

Purchasers can be satisfied that when they Spend a Dollar or (\$100) One Hundred Dollars, at STROME's, that they get Value for their Money every time.

### Never Forget STROME

When you want to Purchase DRY GOODS or CLOTHING.

COR. 9TH STREET & ROSSER AVENUE.

Counts & Stewart's Block.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

MR. ENGLISH. It is a well known fact that the majority of people are inclined to look upon a cold in the head as a matter of little importance—involving at the most only a temporary inconvenience. No more disastrous mistake has ever made. The neglected cold in the head is the source of the catarrhal affections with which about seven tenths of the people of this country are afflicted, and catarrh itself is too often the preliminary stages to consumption and death. The symptoms of catarrh are manifold, but among them may be mentioned, offensive breath; dull, oppressive headache; offensive droppings from the nostrils; into the throat and bronchial tubes; deafness; or partial deafness; constant hacking and spitting; weak and watery eyes; a hacking cough and feeling of general debility; ringing in the ears and frequent dizziness. These are but a few of the more general symptoms, and those who experience them should lose no time in applying a remedy. Delays are proverbially dangerous, and in the case of this too prevalent disease may lead to death. We offer Nasa Balm to the public as a positive cure for cold in the head and for catarrh in all its forms and stages. Nasa Balm has been tested in thousands of cases, and the testimonials in our possession prove that it is all we claim for it. It has cured other sufferers. It will cure you. It is easy to use, pleasant and agreeable and does not require a douche, or any torturing instrument to apply it. Give it a trial and be convinced of its great efficacy. Sold by all dealers or sent post free on receipt of price—50c for small or \$1 for large size bottles, by addressing FLEMING & CO., Brockville Ont.

ELKHORN.

ELKHORN, March 1. A car load of oats arrived last week for Messrs. Jaffery & Scott from Ontario.

Mr. Robinson from Sarnia has arrived, and has taken Mr. A. Stewart's home on Railway street.

The dramatic performance by the Kola amateurs will begin this evening in the town hall.

The Union Ladies Aid will meet this week at Mrs. W. Kelly's.

Mrs. Daniels has gone on a visit to her mother in Dakota.

The Barbican curlers meet to-day to compete for points. On the 11th inst. there will be a match for a medal, on the Assembly, between the champions of the rival rinks.

A PLEASANT DISCOVERY.

NOT REBELLIOUS with meagre and obtained no relief until advised to try "Doan's Backache Kidney Pills." Since then I have found that he is an admirable remedy also for blisters, sore throat and rheumatism.

Mrs. F. CARRISON, 17 Richmond St. W., Toronto Ont.











## The Brandon Mail.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1890.

## A COMPROMISE.

We are not at all sure that the Orangemen of the province were either as wise or as discreet as they should have been in the selection of their resolutions at Winnipeg last week. We refer more particularly to the following one:

"Resolved, that we, the delegates to the Grand Orange Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories now in session, do hereby endorse the course pursued by Mr. Dalton McGee, M.P. for North Simcoe in his efforts in the Dominion Parliament to establish the official use of the Irish language in the Northwest Territories, and also the use of the Provincial Legislature of Manitoba in establishing the official use of the French language in the province and that we sympathize with them in their efforts to establish separate schools and that we urge the resolution in support of Mr. McGee and to the English speaking Dominion Parliament representatives who hold seats from Manitoba and the Northwest."

It goes without saying that the majority of the people of Manitoba and the Northwest are opposed to the continuance of the second language in official use, and the use of separate schools, but that is no reason they should be led into a compromise of principle over the matter by a few men who are so-called because they have not secured political preferment. If we understand the principles of Orangism aright two of them are, obedience to the law and an observance of the constitution, but in this instance they appear to have gone astray, perhaps for the want of a proper consideration of the situation.

Our readers will note the fact that the plan of the Manitoba government or rather that of Mr. Martin, as he appears to be, is to amend the constitution in the matter of the official use of both in the province by a single stroke of his own pen. By an act of his own creation.

Let us look at the matter a little further. Let us see how the Toronto Globe looks at Dalton McGee's intentions as to effecting the same ends. Here is what it says:

"It was not supposed that the Manitoba separate school question would come before Parliament at its present session. It is, however, intimated that Mr. Dalton McGee will bring up the subject in the form of a motion asking the Imperial Government to amend the Constitution as to give to the Province power to establish its separate schools."

There is no doubt in the world if the Globe outlines Mr. McGee's intentions, it is in this time on the proper track, but contrast his intentions with those of Joe Martin. Mr. McGee proposes to petition the Imperial Government "to amend the constitution as to give the provinces power to establish their separate schools." Now if it is necessary to petition for this power, as the Globe says Mr. McGee alleges it is, and which has all ways been the contention of the Mail, then they cannot have it as the constitution, and Mr. Martin's legislation is in opposition to the constitution and those who formed the first resolution have placed the Orange body in the position of "endorsing the course" of the provincial government in legislating against the constitution, which of all other things they are supposed to maintain.

In every British province or dependency, there is always a cure for every legislative ill. If it is found circumstances have so changed in Manitoba and the Northwest, as we believe they have, that neither a second language in court record nor a second system of schools is required the means are at hand to bring about their abolition; and for our part we feel that the hands that are guiding the Orange order in the country should avail themselves of these means instead of encouraging a few political adventurers who never had a reputation to lose, in defying the law of the land and the bulwark of liberty, the constitution.

Mr. Martin, at one time before, told the people he had power to build local railways wherever he liked in the province under an act of his own creation, just as he tells them now, he has power to cast separate schools and dual languages to the winds at his own sweet will, and he foundantly to sympathize within the Orangemen are represented as doing now, but eventually he had to descend from his high house, and accept a Dominion Charter for his lines with a clause in it retroactive in effect legislating all he had allegedly done up to that moment, and the same will prove true in the matter under consideration. Our regret will not be at his discomfiture but at the compromising position in which it will place the whole Orange fraternity.

## JUDAS AGAIN.

There lives at Portage la Prairie an alleged publisher whose antics are remarkable in the light of his protestations. In addition to his Portage shred, as the hind hand he reproduces in this city an edition of the natural curiosity. The man poses as a Conservative, draws his livelihood from that party, and treats it in return to ribaldry worthy of the author, Judas himself. In his last issue it says in referring to a speech by Major Boulton:

Manitoba has been represented so long by machine politicians whose highest aim seems to have been, under all circumstances, to advance party or personal ends no matter what the cost to western interests that the appearance of a gentleman of the calibre of Senator Boulton in the councils of the nation as a representative of Manitoba is like an oasis in a desert. It is indeed unfortunate that men of his stamp were not returned when Manitoba was passing through the trying ordeal of the disallowance struggle.

We admit the senator is a good man, but, in his candidature against Watson he took precisely the stand taken then, and since retained, by the other conservative candidates in the field. At the time Judas supported him, which may have had something to do with his defeat, and expressed sorrow, we know, no dissent from his line of policy. If since then things have changed in the country, or if the senator's holding a seat for which he is not responsible to the people, induces him to change his line of argument, we fail to see why that should be made the cause for reflection upon other representatives of the province. But it is not true that in the senator's speech there is anything affecting the slightest ground for reflection on the efficiency or advocacy of the other Conservative representatives. The fact of the matter is the little trepanned brain of Judas is so full of Jesuitism, and his stomach is so full of bile, because he is repudiated by Conservatives at home and abroad, that he must give vent to the little volcano in some way, and he adopts this method.

This same man Judas was at one time elected a member of the Local House through the influence of the late Mr. Norquay, Mr. La Riviere and the Priests, and the moment he got there, he made a compact with C. P. Brown and others, at a caucus of the Grit party to sell out the Norquay Government that elected him and support a "Conservative Government" supported by Greenway, Martin & Co. Is not this a hard to praise about Conservative dereliction of duty?

When Mr. Sifton sought election in North Brandon in 1887, a great many Conservatives turned from him in disgust that if elected he would be a fair man in the House and would endorse nothing that he knew to be either dishonourable or unfair. How he is meeting the expectations of those Conservatives is best learned from his addresses. Our readers will remember that on taking office in January 1888, Mr. Greenway told the late premier Mr. Norquay, he (Greenway) had evidence in his possession of a misappropriation of money on the part of himself (Norquay) that would entitle him to a place behind prison bars. This fact came up in the House the other day, and here is Mr. Sifton's reply:

A great deal had been made of the discrepancies in the statements by the late Provincial Treasurer as to the amount of money in the hands of the credit of the Government when he assumed office, and it was shown in an official return brought down but he thought it was a ridiculous small matter to raise such a storm about. How was it possible for a Treasurer just taking charge of a department in which no cash book had been kept for years to say off-hand and accurately what was in the banks to the credit?

It was shown by the opposition that Greenway, on taking office, made charges of misappropriation against Norquay that were not justified by the facts, and Mr. Sifton's defence of the present premier is that it is "a small matter to raise such a storm about." He declares it was impossible for Greenway through his treasurer to have known just how the finances stood when he made his charge, and yet he condones the charge and justifies the man who made it in the interior above. We leave it to our readers one and all to say whether the stand is that of the honorable fair minded man Mr. Sifton is his campaign was represented as being.

A study of the banking usages of the State of Dakota, that paradise for Canadian farmers as it is called by American immigration agents, offers a wonder in themselves. If a farmer wants \$100, by getting half the names in the settlement on a note with him or giving chattel mortgage for four times the amount, "he can be accommodated," as the agent puts it. A note is then made out for \$100 or more dollars, bearing a rate of interest at two per cent. a month or more, running three months and \$100 is advanced. If this note is made after the harvest is over, to meet some payment that cannot be otherwise met through a bad crop, there must be three renewals of the note before the money can be made out of any other crop, and the interest is compounded each time a loan on the interest equivalent to the \$100 charged on the hundred. Of course there are slavers and shavers in any and every country who will take the advantage of any man's misfortunes, we have them in Manitoba, but it cannot be done under the name of "banking." There is no doubt but that the States as a country have a greater variety of climate, and consequently a greater producing capacity in the shape of variety, than Manitoba possesses, but they have their disadvantages also, which no honest man can deny. Very often for instance, the Dakota farmer has

to pay all this interest to raise money to meet the tax gatherer, when the central Government could do so our government is doing—raise money at 3% to cover two thirds of state and municipal expenditure.

The retail dealers association at Winnipeg last week suggested some beneficial legislation and some modifications of law fit to the country. One was the organization of the insurance companies that would give better rates. This is imperative. Again they suggested legislation to exempt in whole or in part the portion of a dealer's stock for which he is in debt. In municipalities farmers are allowed \$5000 worth of chattels before an assessment is made, and something like it should be done in the case of business men in the cities and towns. The principle is tax men for what they are worth and no more. The famous onslaught made by Mr. Stoen, of the Commercial on the exemptions allowed to farmers by law was simply ungenerous and unjust. It is not intended to enable farmers to cheat their creditors, but merely to enable them to make headway to pay their debts. It is the letter of some revision, but the principle is a sound one. Supposing every farmer in the province to-day was made to pay all he owed promptly two-thirds of the country would become depopulated, and down would go the retail dealers Jimmy Stoen and all.

We are glad to see that the city council are moving in the matter of Water Works, Sewage, and a City Hall for the city. The public have long felt the want of a place in which to hold public meetings, and this should at once be overcome. The other two—the water works and sewage are still more urgently needed. Our strength in point of situation is really our weakness. Our high dry site assures very porous soil through which water from cess pools and the like readily finds its way to the wells, polluting the water and creating disease. This calls for a supply of water from outside which can only be got by a water works system. Sewage is a necessity at the same time, and can be more cheaply constructed at the same time at any other time. When the cuttings are made for the one pipe the other can be laid beside it. Of course it is not necessary the system should be completed at once—the most urgent demands might first be met and the system extended as the place grows. It is, however, very necessary the best systems should be studied and the requirements of the place fully considered so that no false step should be made at the outset. Of course if a company could be got to undertake the latter two so much the better for the place as it would have its credit the less impaired for other necessary undertakings.

Mr. Martin does not appear to be succeeding any better than it ought to. Some time ago the Manitoba government passed an Act authorizing municipalities to add 10¢ on all unpaid taxes in municipalities. On a test case the Chief Justice of Manitoba said the local government could not do this as taxing rates of interest in the country was wholly within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government by the constitution. In the face of this Joe Martin came to the front with his hawcock legislation putting a patch on the boiler, and declaring all sales under 10¢ regulation were legal, and this the Dominion Government has just disallowed throwing all tax sales and titles of the past into confusion and jeopardy. In addition to the confusion this has entailed on the country, it shows the admirers of Mr. Martin, all the wisdom of Canada is not centred in his little head. It goes so far as to show there is a law even superior to Mr. Martin notwithstanding the power of the Manitoba autocrat.

We do not always approve of the acts of the present Manitoba Government, but its recent legislation abolishing exemptions on churches is certainly commendable. It often happens that church values in a town are not at all proportionate with the population of those towns, and the removal of tax exemptions will equalize it. It cannot be argued it is unfair to tax the enterprise of any denomination that erects superior buildings, as the law is observed in the case of individuals. The man who puts up a better house than his neighbor on a farm is taxed for it, and the same principle must apply to churches to give general satisfaction all around.

AN ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

S. GREY CUTS HIS THROAT.

Greenwood, March 8.—Last Tuesday night Samuel Grey, who lives at Brindwood, twelve miles north of this point, attempted to cut his throat with a razor. He succeeded in making a frightful gash about three inches long, from which he lost a considerable quantity of blood before Dr. Large arrived. The doctor dressed the wound and left the patient in a fair way to recover. It is difficult to assign any reason for the rash act, Mr. Grey being a young man of good parts, very much respected and in easy circumstances financially. No doubt this is a case of the depressing effects of a grippa.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

OTTAWA, March 5.—Both Houses of Parliament touched on Northwest matters to-day. In the House of Commons Mr. Davin ascertained from the Minister of Justice that his deputy had reported on the question of scrip for certain volunteers and others in the Northwest and the report before the council. He also learned that the government had received from the assembly a memorial pressing for investigation as to the statements made against C. B. Richner. A resolution to adopt the provincial franchise when no revision of the Dominion lists took place was noted down and then Davin took the floor to move for a select committee to enquire into the management of the Mounted Police, and the conduct of Herchmer from the date of his appointment until December last. He described Herchmer's conduct as ferocious, arbitrary, tyrannical and insulting to the whole Northwest people, and spoke of the pain it caused him in bringing the attention of the House to such a matter. He only spoke a few words when it was six o'clock, and it did not come up after recess.

## FOUR MINISTERS ILL.

Mr. Brown refused to go on with his personal bill as many of his friends were at Government House and three or four important resolutions were passed over, owing to all the ministers being absent, except Thompson, Langevin and Caron. Langevin said four of them including the Premier, were ill.

## BREMNER'S CLAIMS.

On touching Lister's motion regarding the Bressler half-breed's and Bremner's claim, Mr. Thompson asked that it stand, as the first Minister was not present. Mr. Laurier did not desire to be stoical, but protested against allowing so many important measures to stand and adjournment so early in the evening. He also said that no action was taken against Millblond, so that the committee ought to be granted. Thompson replied that when he stated before there was action taken it was on information from Mr. McDowall, but now he learned that what proceedings had been commenced were all dropped. It was all used to stand until to-morrow.

## NO SIGNIFICANCE.

Mr. Mitchell read a telegram in the evening papers that the United States authorities were about issuing a proclamation as to its exclusive right in fishing. Mr. Thompson said this was the usual proclamation issued annually and would not in any way interfere with the negotiations now going on at Washington.

The House adjourned at nine o'clock.

## IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, McPherson (Hamilton) called attention to the importance of making preliminary surveys in the Northwest with the view of locating reserves for water, &c., and asked if it was the intention of the Government to do so. He replied that the government did not intend to do anything in the matter.

## RHYKER'S CASE WILL OPEN.

Rhyker's case will come up in the House on Tuesday next. Sir John said a letter from Rhyker, J. M. had been received by the way from Winnipeg he had a telegram to that effect.

## BREMNER WILL BE PAID.

It is understood the Middleton is preparing a statement of his case in regard to Bremner's fur, which Sir John will give to the House. There is little doubt but the government will at once put a sum in the estimates to cover the loss.

## SARANTH OBSERVATIONS.

The bill of Charlton for the better administration of Sunday prohibits the publication of newspapers, the running of trains, (except when absolutely necessary) excursions, games, etc., on that day.

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT CLEARS.

A return brought down shows the number of temporary clerks in the Interior Department to be 90 and permanent 192, making a total 282.

## CUT ON THE UPPER OTTAWA.

An approximate estimate of the cut of square timber in the Upper Ottawa this season, is given at eight million and a quarter feet.

OTTAWA, March 6.—In the house this afternoon Sir John Thompson introduced his bill authorizing a transfer of certain public property to the Provincial Government. This refers to the rights of the provinces in the fore-shores, harbors, lakes and rivers in certain territorial waters in Canada which has been in a state of uncertainty for some time past. Disputes and litigations existed between the rights of the provinces and the Dominion in these matters, and to set the difficulties at rest, the Dominion intends handing over the rights of administration to the provinces, retaining to itself the ownership of certain lands on which public buildings or may be required hereafter. The bill was read the first time.

## WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

On motion to go into supply Mr. Laurier moved a want of confidence motion condemning the government for the expenditure of over \$22,000 on surveys on the Harvey Salisbury branch of the short line railway without any vote by parliament for this purpose and in the face of Mr. Laurier's statement, speaking for the government in the Senate, that not one cent should be expended. After some three hours debate the motion was lost by 61 to 38.

## THE MANITOBA NEGROES.

Message North and Ross intervened. Sir John Macdonald regarding increased immigration to Manitoba and the Northwest. The Premier promised to lay their representation before his colleagues and see what could be done in the matter.

Mr. Ross is pressing on Haggart the establishment of a saving bank at Selkirk. The Postmaster-General will refer the matter to the inspector at Winnipeg by report.

Mr. Ross and Seath had a long conference with Sir John Macdonald to-day on the Hudson Bay railway. There are no new developments but everything is progressing favorably.

## ONE HUNDRED MILES THIS YEAR.

The Free Press correspondent had a chat with the Great Northwest Central railway director to-night. He says that everything in connection with prosecuting the work on the railway next summer

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## "BRANTFORD" BINDERS AND MOWERS,

Dealers in all kinds of

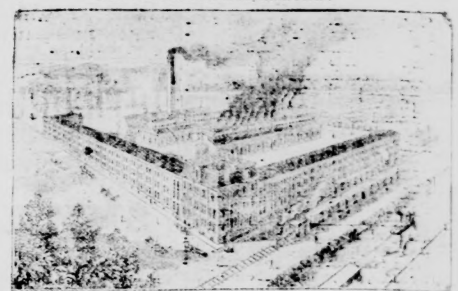
### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

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Agencies Established at all Important Points.



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was very satisfactory. He expected that one hundred miles would be built then.

## FOREIGN ENGINEERS DEBARRED.

An amendment has been made to the Steamboat Inspection act now before the Senate which is of more consequence than one would at first imagine. It provides that before obtaining certificates steamboat engineers must be resident three years in Canada. This will shut out a large number of Americans.

## FISHERIES REPORT.

Commander R. Gordon's report on the fisheries protection service was issued to-day. It contains nothing further than was noticed in my interview with him at the close of the season and published at the time in the Free Press.

## SENATE BILLS.

Senator Allen has introduced a bill in the Senate to provide for one to marry his deceased wife's sister's daughter, at the close of the season and published at the time in the Free Press.

## HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the BRANTFORD MAIL.

It is of the utmost importance that the H. B. Railway enterprise should be kept prominently before the public. Revue Nichols, of Winnipeg, view in the last issue of the Brantford Mail is of a retrograde character. It is not true that in some cases a half loaf is better than no bread, but when the whole loaf is attainable why not secure it. The policy of adopting the water stretches has been exploded. Its folly has been demonstrated by the success of the C.P.R. in the construction of an all rail route from Toronto to Ocean. Traffic has sprung up on all sides and the profits have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Even those who prophesied that it would not pay for its axle grease now acknowledge their mistake. The same results will follow the construction of the H.B.R.

No doubt the H.B.R. will be a great benefit to the people of the Northwest. Nichols' opinion that the eastern provinces are jealous of the H.B. route and that the policy of the Federal Government is one of delay. They must be convinced of their error and the advantages pointed out that would accrue to the whole of the Dominion, and then times will come when the directness of traffic from a few local points. The development of half a continent depends largely upon the facilities for transportation afforded by our natural outlet—the Hudson Bay. As matters exist at present the tolling farmers' profits pass into the hands of middlemen and railway corporations, and the genuine article (No. 1 hard) becomes adulterated as it reaches the European markets. Let there be no retrograde movement but let us present a united phalanx and success is sure. Let public meetings be called at which our friends of the press, the law, the clergy, let municipal councils pass resolutions and afford every encouragement to such Statesmen as Senator Boulton, whether Grit or Tory, whose noble aspect at Ottawa must find an echo in the heart of every true Manitoban, may receive our hearty support.

## GRANDER ROAD IN.

Linkwood Lodge, Brantford, Ont.

GONE TO CANADA.

TELLER OF THE LOUISVILLE CITY BANK AND 200,000 A.M. MISSING.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 4. Wm. H. Pope, teller of the Louisville City Bank, a trusted employee, a man of excellent habits and a frequenter of the best social circles, is gone. His absence at the bank yesterday morning at first excited no suspicion, as it was supposed he was at his sick sister's bedside, or in the country detained by the flood. When no word was received at 10:30 o'clock President Jas. Partle, Vice-President James S. Leach and Cashier W. S. Parker became uneasy. The President then called the bank's examination showed that some \$200,000 between \$70,000 and \$300,000 was missing. The missing money was all large bills. All bulky gold and silver coin and small bills was left intact. It will require careful examination to skate the entire amount that Pope took with him. He has gone to Canada.

## NO EXAGGERATION.

Mr. Jas. G. Tennant, residing at 31 Daly street, Ottawa, this evening, himself, I am pleased to state that Nason Hall has already relieved my anxiety to a very great extent. I have not used any medicine, but the numerous draughts from the board and almost have all been cleared. I breathe every now and then better sleep and although I feel and appreciate the wonderful virtues of the "Halls." Its merits cannot possibly be exaggerated for catarrhal troubles, and as a cure I believe it to be genuine.

## SCOTLAND YET.

"I CAN hardly recommend Haggart's Scotch Halls. I cured my daughter of a cough she had been troubled with ever since she was three. She is now 12 years old."

—Mrs. W. F. Smith, Selkirk.

# Stop that

## CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For it you do not it may become a habit, and a habit is a bad thing. Coughs, colds, influenza, whooping cough, and all the ailments of the throat and lungs, are cured by Scott's Emulsion.

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